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# The Columbian.

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For the Columbian.

## FADELESS.

BY M. J. J.

'TWAS only a box of faded flowers,
And a tress of dark-brown hair,
That she'd lovingly kept through the changing years
When her young heart knew no care.

But Time's rude hand changed the early dreams
That once gladdened her youthful hours,
And more than the thorns that crossed her path
Was hidden beneath fair flowers.

And thus it is in Life's fair morn,
We heed not the coming sorrows,
But cling to hopes which in after years
Seem only as faded flowers.

The dark-brown hair will change to gray,
And the brow be furrowed with care;
But let time bring what change it may,
She will cling to that lock of hair.

## A NIGHT AT ST. VALENCE'S.

BY MARK SHATTOCK, B.A.

"HAVE you made your bump, old boy?"

"Bump! no."

"Nonsense."

"A fact, nevertheless."

And Shirley, the captain of the St. Valence crew, turned sulkily away, and was about to mount the stairs leading to his rooms, when I laid my arm upon his shoulder and stopped him.

Harry Shirley was an undergraduate of the College of St. Valence, in the University of Cambridge. He had been up nearly three years, and was consequently not far from his degree. He was a fine, well-made, handsome, open-faced fellow, and was a great favorite with every man in the place. He had been sent up to Cambridge, not for the purpose of burning the midnight oil, and toiling wearily at the dead languages, not for the hope of gaining a high place in the tripos, or competing for a fellowship, but that he might acquire the last finishing touch to his education, and reap the full benefit of those advantages which a life at the University so fully and eminently develops. He was a boating man, and was decidedly a most favorable specimen of that set. He was beyond doubt the most powerful and effective oarsman in the college; had twice successfully rowed against Oxford, and had for more than a year been captain of his club. Moreover, he was peculiarly exempt from the great failing, indeed the besetting sin of all rowing men, both great and small, viz: that of talking "boating-shop" in hall; and this particular good point in his character never failed to carry its due weight.

It was a brilliant May morning, the last day of the May races, and Shirley's last May term. Several of his friends had come up for the express purpose of witnessing the races, of applauding his prowess, and of hailing the triumph of his boat. Among the ladies there was one who stood to him in the convenient relationship of cousin, whom we certainly expected soon to see bound to him by a closer tie. Shirley, then, was doubly anxious to do well on the river, and he had spared no pains, and grudged no trouble in training his crew, and getting them in good order and condition. For the first four races all went merrily with the St. Valence: from sixth they had risen to second, and on the last day they were to make their grand effort for the supremacy of the Cam. I had been in London the previous evening, and had just come back when I met Shirley; and then I was destined to learn to my utter astonishment that St. Valence, instead of making its bump, and so gaining the proud position of head of the river, had been compelled to succumb to its pursuer. However, as Harry Shirley laconically answered my question, I said eagerly:

"How has this happened? How on earth did the Trinity men manage to keep away from you?

"Keep away? Wilford! we were bumped—bumped by those confounded S—— men. I feel so savage. I can scarcely speak civilly to any one."

"But how did you manage to come to such utter grief?"

"I will tell you. You know Manton has been rowing stroke up to to-day. This morning at breakfast-time I got a note from him to say that he should not be able to row this afternoon. I could scarcely believe my senses. You can easily imagine my dismay. I went up to his rooms directly, and expostulated with him. I begged of him to reconsider his decision; for what on earth could be done? But it was all to no purpose. I could not alter his intention; of course he said he was very sorry, but he declared it was impossible that he should row. I tried my utmost to induce him, but he was inflexible. We had to go down the river with Whitehurst as stroke, and with a new man in the boat. I anticipated disaster, but I showed a bold front, and I did my best to encourage and assure the crew. I determined to make a desperate effort at the start, and endeavored to cut down the Trinity men in the first reach. It was just within the range of possibility that we might succeed, but the chances were great against us. We could not catch them; and, though we lasted for more than a mile, we were caught in sight of the winning-post."

I cordially sympathized with Harry Shirley's indignation against Manton. And on that day every boating-man was allowed to indulge in any amount of "shop" in hall. The St. Valence crew, though bumped, had nevertheless rowed most pluckily. At the start they had gone off at such a tremendous pace, and every man had so thoroughly thrown himself into his work, that it seemed as if victory were about to crown their efforts.

But the change of stroke, and the want of practice on the part of the new man, soon told heavily against them, and after a most glorious exhibition of pluck, and an exertion of almost superhuman strength on the part of Shirley and his crew, the hopes of St. Valence were crushed, and they saw the third boat inch by inch overhauling them, and heard the cry of bump raised when they were within fifty yards of the end of the course. Fortunately Manton was absent at Hall-time, or he would have experienced sundry feelings of annoyance, as the unpleasant word was passed along that he had been the cause of the misfortune, for it would have been next to an impossibility to repress the opinions of the men. Every one censured his conduct as most unjustifiable, and he became there and then a most unpopular man. The night was appointed for the boating supper, and there again Manton failed to put in his appearance. The remarks upon his conduct, which had before been somewhat free in the supper-room, became violent and angry. He was stigmatized as a selfish, dishonorable fellow, who had, for some hidden purpose of his own, deserted his post.

Harry Shirley was quite the hero of the evening, for, though he had failed to achieve victory, every one was eager to do justice to the energy and ability which he had displayed in the management of his crew, and to his zeal and activity in behalf of the club. When, therefore, his health was proposed, the cheering was enthusiastic, and the shouting terrific.

"Three cheers for Shirley!" were given over again with such uproarious merriment as was seldom before heard within the walls of the old college. One or two voices raised the cry of "Manton!" and the groan of execration that followed was loud and significant. But suddenly a cry of "Shirley, Shirley!" arose; all eyes were quickly directed to one part of the table, and in an instant every voice was hushed, for Harry had risen to reply to the toast.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I have striven to the best of my power to fulfil the trust placed in me by the members of the St. Valence Rowing Club, and I trust that I have satisfactorily discharged my duty (loud cheers). I trust that next year you may be more fortunate, and no one will experience more pleasure in hearing of your success than myself (hear, hear). Gentlemen, I have to tender my best thanks to every member of the club for the support that has always been given to us. I am convinced that the success of the boat has been a subject of interest to all ("Manton!"); and I shall not be saying too much when I predict a more triumphant May term for you next year. My only regret will be that I shall not be with you to share in your good fortune."

As Harry Shirley resumed his seat the applause on all sides was loud and prolonged; and the toast given by him was drunk with full musical honors. And then for a time desultory uproar ensued; the St. Valence men, inveighing in the most indignant tones against Manton's defection, and the out-college men expressing their astonishment at the unexplained conduct of the delinquent. What could have induced him to adopt so sudden and so extraordinary a determination? What could have influenced a man who had always been passionately fond of rowing, so far as to make him ruin the chance of his boat getting head of the river? It certainly seemed an inexplicable mystery, and all concurred in the opinion that his line of conduct was highly reprehensible. As the evening wore on the uproar became greater; and when twelve o'clock had struck, and the out-college men had all gone, there was an ominous muttering of Manton's name. The wine was getting into the heads of the undergraduates, and was prompting them to all sorts of mischief.

Wilton, an enthusiast in the cause of rowing, who was to succeed Shirley in the captaincy, rose and gave vent to his feelings on the college grievance.

"Gentlemen," he said, "we are all St. Valence men here (hear, hear). Mr. Shirley, in his excellent speech, dealt somewhat too tenderly with a certain member of the club (groans), who has been the cause of our coming to grief. Now I wish to say ("Yes! three groans for Manton!") that I consider his conduct contemptible ("Gently," from Shirley). "I consider that he had no right to treat us so shabbily (groans and hisses). We ought to have an explanation ("Yes! yes!"). I beg to move a vote of censure on Manton. My course is irregular; this is certainly only a supper meeting; but I should like a unanimous expression of disapproval of his behavior."

The storm of groans and hisses for the unfortunate Manton that followed this speech, for some minutes drowned every other sound. And Shirley strove in vain to pacify his companions, or to modify their rage. They listened presently to what he said, but were by no means mollified toward the object of their hostile demonstrations.

"You are too generous, Shirley," said Wilton, who had decidedly had far more wine than was good for him; "you know you would have been the last man to do such a thing."

"But Manton may have had reasons."

"Then why did he not give them?"

"The fellow should be paid out," said Blackford, one of the wildest and fastest men in the college; a man who was always in hot water with the dons; a daring, impetuous character, and of great experience in all manner of midnight frolics.

His remark provoked a sympathizing shout from those around him; and Shirley, who was the coolest man of the lot, and who had more influence than any one else, at once saw that, if the meeting did not break up soon, there would be some summary method adopted of conveying to Manton the indignant remonstrances of his fellow undergraduates. Now Harry was no more averse to a bit of fun than any one; but in the present temper of the men, and after the vindictive way in which Blackford had once or twice in the course of the evening spoken of the matter, he feared that if any scheme of practical joking were were projected, it might be carried too far, and that mischief might ensue.

"Don't trouble yourselves about the man," he said, trying to make the thing appear unworthy of thought. But Wilton immediately answered:

"Come, Shirley, that's too bad; you know you were as savage as any one this afternoon. Let us finish the evening well; I second Blackford's proposal to give Manton a bit of our minds, in a quiet way."

"Screw him in," said one.

"Break his windows," said a thick voice.

"No, no!" said Shirley. "Not that." He saw they were resolved upon doing something, and, as he could not prevent their carrying out their plan of punishing their late stroke, he strove to change the direction and modify the action of their schemes. "If you must have a joke, let it be a harmless one. Remember the last boating-supper and the broken windows."

"Confound the windows!" said Blackford.

"Screw the beggar in, and we will take care he does not get out in a hurry to-morrow."

"Is old Fernley in bed?" asked one.

"Yes; his lights have been out for some time."

"Let us get to work then," said several voices.

"Mind he does not serve you as Blackford did," said Shirley, "and throw his coals down on your heads."

"We'll take care of that."

We quitted the supper-room, and descended quietly into the court. The moon was shining brilliantly, and the old ivy-covered buildings looked still and peaceful beneath its rays. There was an old legend attached to the tower staircase, up which Manton slept. And as I stood in the angle of the court, gazing upon the gloomy side containing his windows, which were lighted up by the moonbeams, I thought of the hard-working undergraduate who was said to have hanged himself from one of those very windows, in bitter despair at his failure in the tripos on the previous day. As I stood thus musing, and only half listening to the conversation of my companions, an idea suddenly struck me, and, hardly thinking what I was saying, I called out to Blackford:

"Hang him in effigy!"

"Bravo!" said he, instantly catching up my words. "Hang him in effigy! A capital idea! By Jove, it will look quite ghastly in the moonlight, and when the bed-makers come in the morning they will think it is the ghost of the tower-staircase."

I felt immediately sorry for what I had said. It was uttered on the spur of the moment, and before I had reflected on what I was about. But there was no drawing back now; everybody eagerly seized the idea, and Blackford determined that it should be carried into execution.

Harry Shirley cast a reproachful glance at me. "You should not have suggested that," he said.

"I am sorry for it, Shirley. Upon my word I don't know what made me do so, but I spoke almost thoughtlessly; I don't quite like it."

"I shall stop to see that no injury is done to Manton; I could not trust them in their present mood; they are all rather flushed, and there is no knowing what they will do with Blackford to lead them."

Suppressing as far as possible all noise, we mounted the staircase to Manton's rooms. Our task was rendered somewhat more easy from the fact that the door was not "sported," so that we entered without the risk of waking him.

"Let us see if the fellow is in bed," said Blackford. And he was about to open the bedroom door, when Shirley darted forward, and, just peeping in, instantly closed the door again, and so prevented any one from going in. He at once put the first screw in, and then Blackford and Wilton drove each another, and so the door was made fast. It was utterly impossible that he should interrupt us in our further task. We then set about the more important part of the work of this night of revelry and riot. Manton was safely screwed into his bedroom, after several weak and unavailing remonstrances on his part; and was thereby effectually prevented from interfering with our plans. Blackford now enthusiastically took up the suggestion which, in a moment of thoughtless impulse, I had made. He determined that the idea should be carried into execution, and becoming more excited by the part of the joke which had already been played, persistently urged us to complete our purpose. But the men apparently required little of this exhortation, for they was as eager as he to hang our renegade stroke in effigy, and they all immediately called upon me to further the design which I had suggested.

"Come!" said Blackford, addressing himself somewhat roughly to me, "now, let us carry out your part of the programme. Hang the fellow in effigy! By Jove! it will be grand fun! It will look like the ghost of the Haunted Tower."

I did not like the way in which he spoke. There was something repugnant to my feelings in mention of the fate of poor H——, and I thought that we had done enough. In fact I heartily repented of my suggestion. The eye of Harry Shirley was continually and reproachfully fixed upon me; but he did not anticipate that any positive harm could come from our joke, and therefore, to a certain extent, he gave his assent to it. Table-cloths, sheets, dusters, paper—in fact everything upon which we could lay our hands, were seized, and carefully thrust into Manton's flannel trowsers; a bolster was then taken from the sofa, and being swelled to a convenient size by the application of a sufficient number of sheets and table-cloths, was invested in his boating-jersey; a pair of socks, properly stuffed, with his rowing shoes on them, were fastened where the feet should be; and then the top of the bolster, being drawn tight by means of a piece of cord, was surmounted by a rowing-cap; and in a few moments a perfect effigy of the stroke of the St. Valence boat was swinging from the window of the Haunted Tower; and then, when we were all leaving the room to screw up the outer door, Manton, in a somewhat louder tone of voice, said:

"Blackford! Blackford! do open the door!"

But it was worse than useless to appeal to men in such a frame of mind; and we descended the staircase somewhat more quickly than we had gone up, and then slowly and gradually dispersed to our several rooms, utterly regardless of Manton's objections to being screwed in.

I got but little sleep that night. Why I felt that vague and restless uneasiness I cannot exactly say, but certain it is that for more than an hour I lay awake thinking on the night's work, and the part which I had played in it. However, weariness at length got the better of the indefinite anxiety that oppressed me, and sleep came to my rescue when I was almost despairing of rest; and, though I slept but a short time, I awoke in the morning considerably refreshed by the brief interval of repose that I had enjoyed.

The recollection of the joke of the previous night immediately returned to me, and I was eager to know how far the bed-makers had been affected by the sight that must have met them on entering the college gates. However, my suspense on that score was but short-lived, for Mrs. Brown rushed breathless into my keeping-room, and commenced a vigorous attack on my bedroom door.

"Sir! sir!" she called out, in excited tones.

I feigned drowsiness, and answered in a voice that seemed to rebuke her for waking me.

"Yes! what is the matter, Mrs. Brown?"

"Oh, sir! what did you gentlemen do last night? Oh dear! oh dear!"

And then she stopped, and it seemed as if she were crying.

I could scarcely keep from laughing: she evidently heard that I was treating it as a joke, but I said:

"Why, what is the matter, Mrs. Brown? What have you called me so early for?"

"Oh, sir, it is dreadful, and the tower-staircase too!"

"What is dreadful?"

"Oh! Mr. Manton has hanged himself."

"Nonsense!" I said calmly.

"I wish it was nonsense. It *is* dreadful."

"Mr. Manton has not hanged himself. What rubbish are you talking about?"

"Oh! come and see for yourself." And then her emotion seemed to overcome her, for I could hear her sobbing and crying bitterly.

There was something in her manner, in spite of my laughter, that impressed me; and I hastily dressed myself, and, leaving Mrs. Brown sobbing in my room, I went down into the court. A group of undergraduates was collected under Manton's window, and from the window was still swinging a figure. But—a shudder instantly passed through my whole frame as I looked—the figure was dressed, not in boating uniform, but in ordinary costume. There was no cap on the head; the hair was blowing about loosely in the wind; on the ground, close to where I was standing, was the effigy that we had suspended on the previous night. What did it mean? What could it mean? The first man I saw was Blackford; I seized him by the arm.

"Blackford," I said, in hoarse tones, "what is the meaning of this?"

He turned quickly upon me.

"You should know as well as I, Wilford," he answered, in a voice that I scarcely recognized as belonging to him, "perhaps better."

I felt stung to the quick, but I made no reply.

"Manton has hanged himself."

I believe that I knew perfectly well before he spoke the real state of the case, but I felt as if I wanted some one to tell me plainly.

It was but too true: there was Manton hanging from the window from which we had hanged him in effigy after supper.

Blackford and I exchanged glances. I shall never forget the look of utter dismay upon his face, and I am sure it was fully reflected in mine. All the men who had been sharers in the screwing-in were gathered in that group, and each man's face betrayed the bitter thoughts that were harassing his mind. Fernley, the tutor, was there too, with a severe and stern countenance. Presently we roused ourselves from our apathy, and slowly and solemnly mounted the tower-staircase. Of course the door was screwed. Fernley turned round gravely upon us.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I shall require some explanation. Last night you had your boating-supper. Was it not so, Mr. Wilford?" he said, turning suddenly upon me.

I muttered an indistinct affirmative, and then the screws were drawn, and we went into the inner room: the bedroom door was still screwed. This seemed for a moment a mystery. But on entering the room everything was explained. Manton had got out of the window, gone along the parapet to the spot where the effigy had been suspended, and, after cutting down the figure, had hanged himself in its place.

It would be utterly impossible to describe the feelings that rushed through my mind on this discovery; and my conscience smote me bitterly when I reflected that I had been the one who had suggested the mock hanging, which had been carried out.

Some vague idea of the responsibility involved by the result of our practical joke passed through my mind, and before I had time for much reflection on the matter, I felt the grip of the officers of the law upon my arm, to arrest me on the charge of the murder. With a shriek—I woke, and found Shirley standing by my bedside, shaking me.

"When are you going to wake?" he said. "I thought I should never rouse you."

"Thank God, it is only a dream," I said.

"What do you mean? Get up. Fernley wants you about the Manton business."

"Where is Manton?" I asked.

"In his room. He has been suffering from heart disease for the last two days: that was why he would not row; but he did not like to tell me. He is rather nervous about it, as the doctor thinks it a bad case."

But I could not shake off the impression made upon me by my dream for some time, and the censure that I received from Fernley seemed as nothing compared with the relief experienced, that the result of the practical joke was but what might have been expected.

When Manton's reason for not rowing became known in the college, the men repented of their harsh remarks about his conduct, though it would have been much better for him to have given his reason at the time. He has lived to conquer the disease; but the doctor has often declared that had he, in his dangerous condition, rowed on the last night of the races, the result must have been fatal.

## THE SHAVING QUESTION.

IT has been the point in dispute from "a time whereof the memory of a man runneth not to the contrary," whether men ought or ought not to mow their faces. Van Helmont, and some other old Dutch philosophers, insist that Adam was created without a beard, and that the appendage only began to crop out after he had committed sin.

Angels, the same astute Van Helmont assures us, have no beards; and he thence concludes that it is wicked not to shave. But the premises do not justify the conclusion. This wonderful casuist, however, notwithstanding his hatred of beards, actually wore mustaches! Henry the Eighth cropped his beard close; but his daughter Elizabeth was fond of hairy faces. The style of beard we see in the portraits of Shakespeare was her "particular weakness." Essex, Leicester, and Raleigh, all courted the "maiden queen" with peaked "goatees" attached to their chins.

Modern warriors generally wear hair on their frontispieces. It is thought to give them a martial appearance. But Alexander's invincible soldiers were all barefaced. He compelled them to shave for a sufficient reason—namely, lest the "outside barbarians" of Asia should seize them by their beards, and so capture them. If the Emperor of China had been equally wise, he would have docked the long tails of his soldiery before he sent them out to fight English and French. Hundreds of the Celestials were caught by their queues when running away, and dragged as prisoners into the camps of the allies.

There is much to be said in favor of shaving, and something, too, against it. Some ladies set their faces against the beard because they *don't* like it, others because they *do*. Who shall decide between? Diogenes said that he who mowed his chin reproached nature for not having made him a woman. But, then, the tub philosopher was a dirty fellow, who eschewed soap, so his opinion can have no weight with cleanly people. On the other hand, Peter the Great, who was a much smarter, though not a much cleaner individual than the old lantern-bearer, laid a heavy tax on beards, and finding that he could not abolish them by that means, had the chins of his bearded subjects denuded of their hirsute honors with pieces of iron hoop and oyster-knives.

Upon the whole, we are in favor of people doing as they please with their own chins. This is a free country, and the man whose wife or sweetheart is not ticklish about the lips, has an indefeasible right to wear as much beard as can grow. On the other hand, if the lady likes barefaced men, he had better cut it.

## MIGRATION OF BIRDS.

A YEAR or two ago, happening to be engaged in making a tour in the Mediterranean, being, on April twenty-first, on board a steam vessel, exactly half way between the islands of Cerigo and Malta, on my way to the latter place, a large number of birds flew on board, evidently performing their annual migration from the coast of Africa. They were principally the common titlark, though among the number were wheat-ears, a fern-fowl or two, as well as various swallows. The whole of them seemed much fatigued. Flights of turtle-doves passed the ship the whole day. A few alighted for a few minutes in the rigging, but showed no symptoms whatever of exhaustion, and high over head were flocks of vultures or eagles, proceeding as leisurely as rooks of an evening on their way to their roosting-places.

Now the distance of the spot I mention from the coast of Africa, in two directions, is just two hundred and thirty miles, and as near as possible just about as far from the coast of Italy, as well as the Morea. The flight of these birds, therefore, from land to land, could not have been less than four hundred and eighty miles. Many of the titlarks, though in a state of exhaustion, left the ship, to my astonishment, after a rest of an hour or so only, and proceeded on their journey, flying but a few feet, apparently, from the surface of the water.

The weather at this time was beautifully fine. At Malta, a few days after, a friend who had been at sea about the same time informed me that a flight of the small Passerine owl had alighted on board his ship; and in the market I observed quantities of these owls, as well as bee-birds, and a number of common cuckoos, which it appeared had been caught at night in the quail-nets. How such a bird as the titlark can perform such a journey as a sea-voyage of four hundred and eighty miles at a stretch, is one of the facts far beyond my comprehension; but that they do so my statement is surely sufficient ocular demonstration.

## JURIES AND BREACHES OF PROMISE.

THE English Solicitor-General said in the House of Commons, upon the subject of juries and "Breaches of Promise:" "When a tall and pretty lady was set before them as having been deluded, there was no holding them in. He remembered hearing an old gentleman who had been a barrister in India tell the story of a Circassian slave who had murdered the master of a harem there. The counsel said: 'Put on your best dress, the more transparent the better; set her opposite the jury, and I'll answer for the result.' And the result was exactly what he predicted. She had stabbed the man, but the jury pardoned the crime for the sake of the interesting woman they saw before them. So in the case of an action for breach of promise. A young and interesting woman will get damages; but if a man was ever so young and interesting he got no damages, but had to pay costs and get scouted besides. Why it happened he could not say; but his experience in courts of justice was, that in actions for breaches of promise of marriage the women had it their own way and the men had no chance. The lady was well got up, placed in a conspicuous place, and the attention of the jury directed to her, and of course she was generally in tears. If she was placed in the witness-box and cried under cross-examination, as they always did, it will be all over with the men. The jury, to show their chivalry, their admiration for the fair sex and their contempt for their own, would immediately return a verdict for him."

## MOUNTAINEERS OF LEBANON.

LEBANON is a name which always excites our interest. It is associated so much with the poetry of Scripture, that we could almost fancy it a sort of paradise. Unfortunately, in our day, it has been the scene of bloody struggles between the native mountaineers—the Maronites, a band of faithful, simple Christians, and the Druses, a fanatical Turkish tribe, that settled there a few centuries ago. The dress of the mountaineer of Lebanon is highly picturesque. Living in constant war, he always carries his long musket on his back, clearly relieved against his bright, embroidered jacket of scarlet and his snowy turban. His parti-colored vest is embroidered, too, if the wearer is rich enough, and his crimson or yellow sash contains a little portable armory of silver-mounted khanjars, yataghans, and pistols. The Maronites, who number about three hundred thousand, occupy all the northern part of the mountain, including the cantons of Kesrouan and Bsherray. Lebanon may ultimately be an independent Christian State. It needs but a whisper from Paris or St. Petersburg to make it so, for there is perhaps no spot on earth better adapted for mountain independence than Lebanon. Defined on every side by steep and lofty barriers; laved along its principal extent by the waves of the ocean; ascending in successive and distinct mountains to heights where, from the nature of the ground, every inch of the rock may be contested; containing within its limits innumerable plateaus, covered with a deep and most fertile soil, with abundance of pure water—a heavenly climate—a simple, high-minded, generous, Christian people, it would seem created for a little Christian realm amid that dreary waste of Mohammedanism.

## COURAGE.

A GREAT deal of labor is lost to the world for the want of a little courage. Every day sends to their graves a number of obscure men, who have only remained in obscurity because their timidity has prevented them from making a first effort, and who, if they had only been induced to begin, would, in all probability, have gone great lengths in the career of fame. The fact is, that in doing anything in the world worth doing, we must not stand on the bank shivering, thinking of the cold and danger, but jump in and scramble through as well as we can. It will not do to be perpetually calculating risks and adjusting nice chances; it did all very well before the flood, when a man could consult his friends upon an intended publication for one hundred and fifty-nine years, and live to see its success for six or seven centuries afterward; but at present man waits and doubts, and consults his brothers, and uncles, and particular friends, till one day he finds that he is sixty-five years of age, and that he has lost so much time in consulting first cousins and particular friends that he has no more time to follow their advice. There is so little time for over squeamishness at present that the opportunity slips away. The very period of life at which a man chooses to venture, if ever, is so confined that it is no bad rule to preach up the necessity, in such instances, of a little violence done to the feelings, and efforts made in defiance of strict and sober calculations.

## THE NORTH POLE.

TWO French gentlemen recently explored the Island of Spitzbergen in a manner never before done. They have measured the mountains, mapped the whole coast, examined the vegetable products, the geological composition, etc., of the island. They found that the long day, extending over several months, during which the sun never sets, became intensely hot after a month or two, by the unceasing heat from the sun. In this period vegetation springs up in great luxuriance and abundance. The North Pole is only a matter of six hundred miles from the island, and it is thought by the two explorers, as by many others, that the pole itself, and the sea which is supposed to surround it, could be reached from Spitzbergen without any great difficulties being encountered. A singular fact noticed by the explorers in connection with this island, is the enormous quantities of floating timber which literally covers the waters of the bays and creeks. A careful examination of the character, condition, and kind of those floating logs would, no doubt, lead to a conclusion as to whence and how they came, and probably suggest new theories for the solution of geographical problems connected with the Arctic Seas.

## RATHER COOL.

A CORRESPONDENT of an English paper tells the following story illustrative of the persistence with which some Englishmen, and women too, intrude themselves into grades of society abroad to which they would never dream of aspiring at home: "The determined pushing of the English at Rome to get invitations to houses, in many instances far above their own calibre at home, reminds me of the boldness of an English clergyman, who, two years ago, finding all other applications fruitless, and urged by his pretty wife to take her to the Queen Dowager of Spain's ball, *coute qui coute*, repaired to her Majesty's palace the morning before and demanded an audience on important business. Queen Christiana, besides being a very good-natured lady, had a slight suspicion that her applicant was cracked when he simply told her that his business was to obtain an invitation to her Majesty's ball; and knowing that to contradict mad folks is dangerous, she at once granted his request and put an end to the audience." Our readers will remember how Dickens, in his Italian notes, portrays the rudeness and insolence of the English in St. Peter's.

A CLERK in a mercantile establishment writes to a friend at home: "I have a nice time of it now-a-days—very little work to do—our firm don't advertise."

A YOUNG lady stepped into the store of a merchant by the name of Wade, and very innocently said she would like to be *weighed*, (Wade). "Really, I am very sorry," said he; "but my wife will tell you that you are too late by a couple of years."

AMONG the advertisements a week or two ago, in a daily journal, appeared the following: "Two sisters want washing," and "A spinster, particularly fond of children, wishes for two or three, having none of her own, or any other employment."

THE fellows are rather importunate out West. Witness the following newspaper announcement: "Engaged—Miss Anna Gould to John Candal, City Marshal, both of Leavenworth, Kansas. From this time henceforth and forever—until Miss Anna Gould becomes a widow—all young men are requested to withdraw their particular attention."

THE Bishop of Wurtzburg once asked a sprightly shepherd boy: "What are you doing here, my lad?" "Tending swine." "How much do you get?" "One florin a week." "I am also a shepherd," continued the Bishop, "but I have a much better salary." "That may all be, but then I suppose you have more swine under your care," innocently replied the boy.

# The Columbian.

GEORGE H. MOORE, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, SATURDAY, SEPT. 1, 1866.


## THE CONGRESS QUESTION.

COMMITTED, in view of all of our convictions and opinions, against the re-election of Mercur to Congress, we have looked with interest if not anxiety upon all movements and discussion concerning the selection of his antagonist. And we are now glad to announce the probability that Hon. William Elwell, President Judge of this judicial district, will be named as such with a fair prospect of election. Upon looking over the whole field, and giving due consideration to the antecedents and views of men who are to support a Union candidate, no more appropriate and acceptable name can be suggested. With abilities of a high order, he has a record of past service and of personal conduct which will recommend him to all Conservative Union-loving and patriotic men, whether their associations have been heretofore with the one or the other of the great parties of the country.

Twenty-two years ago, in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, William Elwell drew our great statute which abolished imprisonment for debt, and which yet stands among the laws of the Commonwealth a monument of humanity and of the advancing civilization of the age.

Four years ago, upon invitation, he came to this county and settled among our people. The invitation was given in the form of a unanimous election to the office which he now fills, and which he has adorned by his learning, dignity, and urbanity. He has become known everywhere in this judicial district as a just, humane, and able judge, who has so borne himself in his high office that popular confidence, respect, and attachment have concentrated upon him in a most eminent degree, and no one has been base enough or bold enough to asperse either his character or his official conduct.

By his training and the habits of a lifetime he has become familiar with our laws, whether State or National, and fitted for labor in their enactment or amendment. Congressional duties would be discharged by him with an intelligence and fidelity which would leave nothing to desire. Besides, he meets one popular requirement, now pressing and important, more perfectly than any man in this Congressional District. That requirement is a candidate who stands comparatively free from recent partizan contests, and upon whom men who have been heretofore politically opposed to each other can cordially unite. The issues of the hour demand united exertion and combined effort among all who think the complete unity of the country essential to its existence and welfare. And it is expedient, if not necessary, to that united action that those who carry the Union banner in this new conflict with all that is detestable and injurious in the world of politics should command support and inspire confidence beyond the limits of any political organization.

Judge Elwell has been to a great extent for some years withdrawn from participation in party contests, though an attentive observer of public events. Before his elevation to the Bench he was not regarded as an ardent politician, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of political opponents as well as friends. At the present time he gives his thorough adhesion to the principles announced by the Philadelphia Convention is devoted to the complete re-union of the States, and is content to stand alongside of men engaged in the redemption of the country from all disunion management, influence, or control.

We do not think that two thousand is an unreasonable estimate of the majority which can be given in this county to William Elwell in a contest against the present mis-representative of this Congressional District.

## DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

WE are indebted to M. F. Eyerly, Esq., for a report of the proceedings of this body, which met in the Court House in this place on Monday last. It will be seen that it is much more full and complete than that already published in the regular party organ of this place, in giving the votes in detail upon the nominations of Senator and Register and Recorder, and the first vote upon the nomination of Associate Judges. We regret that we are unable to give the final vote on the latter question with like detail, as the names were not taken down. But what is furnished will show pretty clearly the course of action in the Convention.

It will be seen that the vote upon Senator was very close, standing twenty-six to twenty-four. The result was evidently produced by a timely and skilful combination of the friends of Mr. M'Ninch and Colonel Tate upon the latter. As a member of the editorial fraternity we must congratulate the Colonel upon his triumph—a true testimonial.

But we cannot congratulate our neighbor of the *Danville Intelligencer* upon the endorsement given him by the Convention. An improper and injudicious resolution for appointing Representative Conferees was passed, which will be seen in the proceedings. Captain Chalfant was to have his nomination as made by Montour County concurred in upon the express condition that the Senatorial Conferees of this county should support the Senatorial candidate named by this county. This proposition of a bargain, which verged closely upon an insult to Mr. Chalfant and his county, was perhaps passed without much consideration. We are informed that it proceeded from the profound and fertile brain of one of our neighbors of the *Democrat and Star*.

The re-nomination of Colonel John G. Freeze for Register and Recorder has been received with general favor, and that of Mr. Jesse Coleman for Prothonotary and Clerk of the several courts was a matter of course under the usages of nomination.

After a well-contested struggle ex-Sheriff Iram Derr obtained the nomination for Associate Judge over several strong competitors, having upon the fifth trial precisely the number of votes necessary to success. His colleague in nomination for the same office residing south of the river succeeded upon the first vote, outnumbering his only competitor from that section.

Montgomery Cole, of Sugarloaf, for County Commissioner, was nominated, his only competitor having declined the contest. His case may be thought by some to be desperate, as P. John has announced to the public in due form that no Fort Mifflin prisoner can be elected to office. But then P. John is not infallible, as has been shown upon sundry occasions, and there is a pretty general opinion that the less he says about Fort Mifflin the better.

The nominee for County Auditor is but little known in the county.

We allude to the recommendation of Judge Elwell for Congress in another article.

In speaking of political bodies and of popular candidates we are constantly impressed by the advantage of position which is held by an independent journal over regular party organs. We are not obliged to puff worthless men nor abuse good ones, and can say as little or as much as comports with the propriety of the occasion. Having no personal objects to subserve, other than to obtain the confidence and respect of the public, an independent journal can be just, frank, manly, and instructive; can bid defiance to low prejudice and partisan passion; and convey to its readers that impartial information which is necessary to them in their capacity of electors. Our patrons may expect from us in the future full and adequate notices of all meetings, conventions, and candidates in this section, whether of one party or another, concerning which or whom they may desire knowledge.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27, 1866.

DEAR CAPTAIN,—Washington, after having been so long looked upon as the source whence many evils have emanated at the dictation of a Radical Congress, has gone far to redeem its character by the large and enthusiastic ratification meeting of Saturday night. The meeting, which was held in front of the City Hall, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic I have ever witnessed here, while the close attention paid the speakers and total absence of anything calculated to mar the harmony of the proceedings marked the presence of our most respectable citizens.

At the principal stand, which was handsomely and appropriately decorated, the meeting was organized by the election of Philip R. Fendall, Esq., as chairman. A series of resolutions heartily endorsing the action of the Philadelphia Convention and course of the President were read and adopted by acclamation. Eloquent and convincing addresses were made by the chairman, Mr. Fendall; General Durbin Ward, of Ohio; Hon. E. O. Perrin, of New York; Hon. R. T. Merrick; Hon. A. J. Rogers; and Major-General Heath. At the same time addresses were being made at a side stand, more particularly to the Irish portion of our population, by Dr. Antisell, F. M'Nerhany, Esq., Dr. Wosencroft, General Rawlings, and Lewis Schade, Esq.

Although the people of the District are debarred from aiding by their votes the organization of a great party, yet such a spontaneous outburst of enthusiastic sympathy with the lovers of Union cannot fail of having its influence throughout the country. The car of progress and reform has been set in motion in Philadelphia. We have been the first to put our shoulders to the wheel to aid its onward progress, and it only remains for our fellow-patriots throughout the land to follow our example to convert its course into a triumphal march, bearing down all opposition before it, and leaving behind but the disjointed and scattered members of the party now in power. The good work has been nobly begun; let it be carried on in the same spirit, and our own endeavors will be crowned with the proudest success,—the triumph of Charity and Peace over hatred and prejudice.

The unprecedented unity and concord which characterized the proceedings of the Convention, and the enthusiastic and unqualified endorsement of the proceedings by the people, proves that the hearts of all true patriots are in their work, and no frantic outcries of disappointed politicians, no malignant aspersions of character and motive, which now constitute the chief, if not the only, weapon of the Radical press and leaders, can deter them from the attainment of the great, the grand, the glorious result, the restoration of the Federal Union, not as it *was*, but purified by the bitter struggle of four long, weary years; not as it *was*, with the prejudices of the one section inflamed by bitter ignorance of the merits of the other; but as it *is to be*—a Union founded on mutual respect, more closely conjoined to mutual desire to subserve the common weal, the common welfare of the whole country. This is the final end, to attain which our patriotic countrymen from one border to the other are ready to cast aside all past bitterness, and labor, shoulder to shoulder, in the common cause. And this constitutes a traitor in the *unprejudiced* eyes of the Radical Republican party. To attempt to vindicate the integrity of the American Union, to support the cause for which millions of treasure have been expended, for which thousands have laid down their lives, is in the *clear* and *unerring* judgment of these our legislators a heinous crime.

Little by little the timbers of the Republican platform of '65 have been swept unheeded away by the tide of bitter, sectional prejudice, and not until fairly engulfed in the angry tide will these men realize whither they are tending.

To provide a remedy for such existing evils the Constitutional Union party was organized; to its success we must look for our haven of safety. Its very name indicates its purpose; no call is made for its supporters to sacrifice conscientious conviction on the shrine of party power; but it calls for support all who venerate the institutions perpetuated by the founders of our liberties, upon all who are willing to labor for the benefit of the many, casting aside petty, personal ambition, and through that support to strike a death-blow to Radical power and sectional legislation. This is the object of the party, for this end it labors, and let us hope that it may meet with the same unqualified support throughout the country as it did here on Saturday night. A. M.

## DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

THE Convention convened in the Court House in Bloomsburg, on Monday, August twenty-seventh, at one o'clock P.M., and organized by calling George Scott, of Catawissa, to the chair as President, and appointing Reuben D. Folk, of Hemlock, and Isaiah Bower, of the Borough of Berwick, as Secretaries. Upon the townships being called the delegates presented their credentials, and the following named persons were admitted to seats in said Convention:

*Bloom*—Peter Billmeyer, L. B. Rupert.

*Borough Berwick*—Isaiah Bower, Frederick Nicely.

*Briar Creek*—Samuel Kelchner, David Miller.

*Benton*—Peter Case, Elias M'Henry.

*Beaver*—Andrew Shuman, Nathan Bredbender.

*Centre*—Isaac Erwine, John Hill.

*Catawissa*—George Scott, Joseph Martz.

*Borough Centralia*—Patrick Killian, John Chapman.

*Conyngham*—Daniel T. M'Keirnan, Edward Fougherty.

*Fishing Creek*—Emandus Unangst, Cyrus Robbins.

*Franklin*—Hiram J. Reader, Reuben Knittle.

*Greenwood*—Isaac Dewitt, William Eyer.

*Hemlock*—Reuben D. Folk, Aaron Smith.

*Jackson*—John M'Henry, Henry Wagner.

*Locust*—Henry Fink, Mayberry Snyder.

*Main*—Henry Bauman, Charles Fisher.

*Mifflin*—Thomas Aten, Samuel Nuss.

*Montour*—Elias Giger, Peter Heimbach.

*Madison*—A. K. Smith, Lewis Schuyler

*Mount Pleasant*—Russel Appleman, Joseph Ikeler.

*Orange*—John Snyder, Samuel Zimmerman.

*Pine*—Luther A. Garman, Jacob Long.

*Roaring Creek*—Nathan Driesbach, Peter Mensch.

*Sugarloaf*—Alinas Cole, H. C. Hess.

*Scott*—Joseph Lilley, James Lake.

On calling Pine Township two sets of delegates presented their credentials. On motion the case was laid over until the townships were all called. Townships being all called, the contestants made explanation, one claiming seat on account of holding delegate meeting at the old place of holding election, and the other claiming seat on account of holding delegate meeting at the new place of holding election. Whereupon a motion was made to admit the delegates elected at the old place of holding elections. Motion amended to admit those elected at the new place of holding elections. Yeas and nays were called, but no decision was had. Motion made to amend the amendment by voting direct for one of each set of delegates. Upon vote being taken, resulted in the admission of Luther A. Garner and Jacob Long by a vote of twenty-five to twenty-three.

Leonard B. Rupert, of Bloom, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, that John M'Reynolds and Elijah R. Ikeler be appointed Congressional conferees to support Hon. William Elwell, of Bloomsburg, for Congress.

Convention proceeded to nominate candidates for State Senator. Peter Billmeyer, of Bloom, nominated Levi L. Tate, of Bloom; Cyrus Robbins, of Fishing Creek, nominated Peter Ent, of Scott. Nominations closed. The vote being taken stood as follows:

*For Tate*—Messrs Bredbender, Billmeyer, Rupert, Killian, Chapman, Scott, Martz, Erwine, Hill, Knittle, Reader, A. Smith, Folk, Fink, M. Snyder, Bauman, Fisher, A. K. Smith, Schuyler, Aten, Nuss, Giger, Heimbach, Ikeler, Appleman, and Dreisbach—26.

*For Ent*—Messrs Shuman, Case, E. M'Henry, Nicely, Bower, Kelchner, Miller, Fangherty, M'Keirnan, Unangst, Robbins, Dewitt, Eyer, J. M'Henry, Wagner, J. Snyder, Zimmerman, Garman, Long, Mensch, Lilley, Lake, Cole, and Hess—24.

Whereupon Levi L. Tate, of Bloom, was declared the nominee for this county.

L. B. Rupert, of Bloom, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That Peter Billmeyer and Richard Fruit be the Senatorial conferees, with instructions to support Levi L. Tate.

Which resolution was adopted.

The following resolution was offered by Aaron Smith, of Hemlock.

*Resolved*, That John Snyder and Robert C. Fruit be the Representative conferees to support the choice of Montour County, provided they support the candidate of this county for State Senator.

Peter Billmeyer, of Bloom, nominated John G. Freeze for Register and Recorder; and John Hill, of Centre, nominated Samuel Neyhard. The vote being taken, stood as follows:

*For Freeze*—Messrs Shuman, Case, E. M'Henry, Billmeyer, Rupert, Bower, Lillian, Chapman, Scott, Martz, Fangherty, M'Keirnan, Unangst, Robbins, Knittle, Reader, Dewitt, Eyer, A. Smith, Folk, J. M'Henry, Fink, M. Snyder, Aten, Garman, Long, Lilley, Lake, Cole, and Hess—33.

*For Neyhard*—Messrs Bredbender, Nicely, Kelchner, Miller, Erwine, Hill, Wagner, Fisher, Nuss, Giger, Heimbach, Ikeler, Appleman, J. Snyder, Zimmerman, Dreisbach, and Mensch—17.

Whereupon John G. Freeze, of Bloom, was declared the nominee of said convention for the office of Register and Recorder.

On motion of L. B. Rupert, Jesse Coleman was nominated by acclamation for the office of Prothonotary and Clerk of the several courts of said county.

On proceeding to select candidates for Associate Judges, Cyrus Robbins, of Fishing Creek, nominated Thomas J. Hutchison; John M'Henry, of Jackson, nominated Iram Derr; Isaac Dewitt, of Greenwood, nominated Jacob Evans; George Scott, of Catawissa, nominated Stephen Baldy; John Snyder, of Orange, nominated Elijah G. Ricketts; Nathan Dreisbach, of Roaring Creek, nominated Peter K. Herbine; Peter Case, of Benton, nominated Andrew Freas.

The following was the vote in detail:

*For Derr*—Messrs Shuman, Bower, Kelchner, Miller, A. Smith, Folk, J. M'Henry, Wagner, Giger, Ikeler, Appleman, Long, Dreisbach, Mensch, Lilley, Cole, and Hess—17.

*For Freas*—Messrs Bredbender, Case, E. M'Henry, Nicely, Killian, Chapman, Martz, Erwine, Hill, Faugherty, M'Keirnan, Knittle, Reader, Fink, M. Snyder, Aten, and Nuss—17.

*For Ricketts*—Messrs Case, E. M'Henry, Scott, Unangst, Robbins, Bauman, Fisher, A. K. Smith, Schuyler, J. Snyder, Zimmerman, Garman, and Lake—13.

*For Evans*—Messrs Billmeyer, Rupert, Dewitt, Eyer, and Heimbach—5.

*For Hutchison*—Messrs Unangst and Robbins—2.

*For Herbine*—Messrs Shuman, Billmeyer, Nicely, Bower, Killian, Kelchner, Erwine, Hill, Dewitt, Eyer, J. M'Henry, Wagner, Fink, M. Snyder, Fisher, Schuyler, Aten, Giger, Heimbach, Appleman, J. Snyder, Zimmerman, Garman, Long, Dreisbach, Mensch, and Lake—27.

*For Baldy*—Messrs Bredbender, Rupert, Chapman, Miller, Scott, Martz, Faugherty, M'Keirnan, Knittle, Reader, A. Smith, Folk, Bauman, A. K. Smith, Nuss, Ikeler, Lilley, Cole, and Hess—19.

Peter K. Herbine having twenty-seven votes, a majority of the whole, was declared nominated. Before proceeding to the next vote the name of Thomas J. Hutchison was withdrawn, Judge Baldy also in person withdrew his name.

*First vote*—Hutchison, 2; Derr, 17; Evans, 5; Baldy, 17; Ricketts, 13; Herbine, 27; Freas, 17.

*Second vote*—Derr, 18; Evans, 5; Ricketts, 10; Freas, 17.

Before proceeding to the third vote Jacob Evans in person withdrew his name.

*Third vote*—Derr, 23; Ricketts, 9; Freas, 18.

*Fourth vote*—Derr, 24; Ricketts, 10; Freas, 16.

Before proceeding to fifth vote Elijah G. Ricketts in person withdrew his name.

*Fifth vote*—Derr, 26; Freas, 34.

Whereupon Iram Derr, of Jackson, was declared the other nominee for Associate Judge.

On motion Montgomery Cole, of Sugarloaf, was unanimously nominated for the office of County Commissioner.

On motion John Harman, of the Borough of Centralia, was unanimously nominated for County Auditor.

John Snyder, of Orange, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That this Convention heartily approve of the action of Hon. C. R. Buckalew and Hon. Edgar Cowan, United States Senators.

Aaron Smith, of Hemlock, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the time for holding the annual County Convention be changed to the first Monday of August, and that the delegate elections be held on the Saturday preceeding said first Monday of August.

Isaiah Bower, of the Borough of Berwick, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That Charles G. Barkley, Noah Mouser, Samuel Kelchner, Henry Hinterliter, and Hiram K. Reader be the Standing Committee for the ensuing year.

Peter Billmeyer, of Bloom, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That we heartily endorse the action of our State Senator, D. B. Montgomery, and our Representative, William H. Jacoby.

L. B. Rupert offered the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the Congressional Conferees meet on Tuesday, the fourth day of September next, at Bloomsburg.

*Resolved*, That the Senatorial Conferees meet on Tuesday, the fourth day of September next, at Bloomsburg.

*Resolved*, That the members of this Convention work heartily for the success of the nominees.

On motion the Convention adjourned.

PHYSICIANS in extensive practice in New York notice that of late years a marked change has occurred in the diseases they are called upon to treat. Thus it is said, before the introduction of Croton water and when the lime water pumps had to be used, stone, gravel, and kindred diseases were frequent, while diseases of the bowels always had a diarrhoeal character. But now they are infrequent, and there has been an amazing increase in the number of people troubled with constipated bowels. This condition is almost an invariable accompaniment of all complaints. This has been attributed to lead poisoning, and is most noticed in families where water is not kept running from the pipes; and hence women are the principal sufferers from the complaint. If lead poisoning is general, there should be a rule adopted compelling the removal of lead pipes for conveying water from the mains to the interior of the houses.

INTELLIGENCE has been received at San Francisco that the French troops had been ordered to evacuate San Salvador and Domingo.

THE receipts of Internal revenue since the commencement of the current fiscal year have been over forty-nine millions of dollars, or more than one million one hundred thousand dollars a day, excluding Sunday.

## THE BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA PLATFORMS.

IT is just now the cue of the leaders of the revolutionary Radical movement to claim the authority of the Union party for their principles and measures. Every one who hesitates to follow in their footsteps is denounced as a renegade and traitor to the Union party. The hypocrisy and unprincipled recklessness of this pretext are apparent. None of the Radical leaders enlisted in this crusade ever were leaders of the Union party, and the doctrines they now put forward as Union doctrines find no support in any of the authorized declarations of principle put forth by the Convention of the Union party.

The Baltimore platform is the latest authoritative declaration of the principles held and the policy espoused by the Union party which carried the country through the war. It was adopted by the unanimous vote of the delegates from every loyal State and Territory in 1864, while the war against the Rebellion was still raging, and was the basis upon which President Lincoln and Andrew Johnson were nominated and elected. It was accepted by both these great men as the platform on which their administration would be based in case of their election, and was regarded throughout the Union, by men of all parties, as the true basis and platform of the Union party. And we now assert, and challenge contradiction, that *there is not a single principle touching national affairs asserted in it, which is not reaffirmed by the Philadelphia platform*; nor is there *a single principle contained in the latter which is not embraced or implied in the former*.

The Philadelphia platform is identical, in every principle and position, with the Baltimore platform; and in proof of this position we reprint the provisions of the two, side by side:

| *The Baltimore Platform, 1864.* | *The Philadelphia Declaration, 1866.* |
|---|---|
| *Resolved*, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen, to *maintain against all their enemies*, THE INTEGRITY OF THE UNION AND THE PARAMOUNT AUTHORITY OF THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES; and that, laying aside all differences of political opinion, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in *quelling, by force of arms, the rebellion now existing against its authority*, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the rebels and traitors arrayed against it. | II. The war just closed has *maintained* the AUTHORITY OF THE CONSTITUTION with all the powers which it confers and all the restrictions which it imposes upon the General Government, *unimpaired and unaffected*, and it has PRESERVED THE UNION with the equal rights, dignity, and authority of the States *perfect and unimpaired*. |
| *Resolved*, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with rebels, or to offer any terms to them except such as may be based upon an *unconditional surrender of their hostility*, AND A RETURN TO THEIR JUST ALLEGIANCE TO THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES; *and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position*, and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the Rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrificing patriotism, the heroic valor, and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions. | III. Representation in the Congress of the United States and in the Electoral College is a right recognized by the Constitution as abiding in every State, and as a duty imposed upon its people, fundamental in its nature and essential to the exercise of our republican institutions; and neither Congress nor the General Government has any authority or power to deny this right to any State, or withhold its enjoyment under the Constitution from the people thereof. |
| | V. The Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, are "*the supreme law of the land*, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." "All the powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States or to the people thereof;" and among the rights thus reserved to the States is the right to prescribe qualifications for the elective franchise therein, with which right Congress cannot interfere. No State or Convention of States has the right to withdraw from the Union, or to exclude, through their action in Congress or otherwise, any State or States from the Union. *The Union of these States is perpetual, and the supreme authority of its Government is supreme within the limitations and restrictions of the Constitution.* |

The Philadelphia Declaration is thus seen to be the reaffirmation and adoption, *by all the States, including those lately in rebellion*, of the principles which in 1864 were declared by the loyal States to be essential, and which they were resolved to attain by prosecution of the war. In 1864 the Union party declared that the war should be waged until the supreme authority of the Constitution was re-established, until the integrity of the Union was restored, and all its States and all its people accepted that result. In the Philadelphia Declaration the South joins the North in declaring that the authority of the Constitution has been restored, and is again supreme; that the Union is perfect and perpetual—no State or States having any right to secede. So far as this fundamental principle is concerned, therefore, the principles of the two are identical. Next comes the subject of

SLAVERY.

| *Baltimore, 1864.* | *Philadelphia, 1866.* |
|---|---|
| *Resolved*, That as slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this Rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government, *justice and the national safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic*; and that, while we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defense, has aimed a death-blow at this gigantic evil, we are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and *forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States.* | VII. Slavery is abolished and forever prohibited, and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the Southern States that it should ever be re-established upon *the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States; and the enfranchised slaves in all the States of the Union should receive, in common with the white inhabitants, equal protection in every right of person and property.* |

Upon the subject of slavery the two are identical—or rather the Philadelphia Declaration acknowledges and accepts the complete fulfillment of every pledge and promise made at Baltimore—delegates from the Southern States uniting in and ratifying this acceptance.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

| *Baltimore, 1864.* | *Philadelphia, 1866.* |
|---|---|
| *Resolved*, That the National faith, *pledged for the public debt*, MUST BE KEPT INVIOLATE, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures and a vigorous and just system of taxation, and that it is the duty of every loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the National Currency. | VIII. While we regard as utterly invalid, and never to be assumed or made the basis of binding force, any obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, we hold the debt of the nation to be SACRED AND INVIOLABLE, and we proclaim our purpose in discharging this, as in performing other national obligations, to maintain unimpaired and unimpeached the honor and faith of the Republic. |

Here again on the subject of the National Debt the Southern States join the loyal States in ratifying the pledge made by the latter at Baltimore in 1864, that this debt should be sacred and inviolable, and they add, moreover, a pledge that the rebel debt shall never be assumed or made of binding force.

The same identity is found between the two on the subject of

THE NATIONAL SOLDIERS.

| *Baltimore, 1864.* | *Philadelphia, 1866.* |
|---|---|
| *Resolved*, That the *thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy*, who have periled their lives in defence of their country, and in vindication of the honor of its flag—that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and their valor, and *ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors* who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of their country, and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defence shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance. | IX. It is the duty of the National Government to recognize the services of the Federal soldiers and sailors in the contest just closed by meeting promptly and duly all their just and rightful claims for the services they have rendered the nation, and by extending to those of them who have survived and to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen the most generous and considerate care. |

The Southern delegates now join the States which were loyal through the war in declaring it to be the duty of the Federal Government to fulfil the pledges made in the Baltimore platform of 1864, by recognizing and rewarding the services of the soldiers and sailors who have saved the nation.

And so in regard to the loyal Presidents,

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.

| *Baltimore, 1864.* | *Philadelphia, 1866.* |
|---|---|
| *Resolved*, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unbending patriotism, and the unswerving fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American Liberty with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great executive responsibilities of the Presidential office that we approve, endorse, and ratify the measures and policy of the Government in the present emergency, and especially that system of measures comprehended in the Message and Proclamations of the President, and in the recommendations of the Report of the Secretary of War, as the only means of restoring the broken power of the nation and of the Government, and that we have full confidence in the determination of the President to maintain the rights of the Government and people by exacting the most complete submission to the Constitution and laws, and by the employment of all the military and naval forces, and the unsparing use of all the executive powers necessary to that end. | X. In Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, who in his great office has proved steadfast to his declaration to the Constitution, the laws, and interests of his country, unmoved by opposition and undeterred by reproach, having fait unassailable in the people and in the principles of free government, we recognize a chief magistrate worthy of the nation and equal to the great crisis upon which as lot is cast; and we tender to him in the discharge of high and responsible duties our prayers and best wishes for his success, and our cordial and sincere support. |

There is thus an absolute identity of sentiment and principle between the Baltimore platform of the Union party in 1864, and that adopted by the Philadelphia week before last. We challenge any man to point out any deviation from the former on the part of the Philadelphia Convention. The Baltimore platform declared it to be the object and purpose of the war to re-establish the integrity of the Union and the supremacy of the Constitution; and in the Philadelphia Convention delegates from every State and Territory of the Union, Northern and Southern alike, unite in the declaration that this has been done, and they accept all the legitimate results and consequences thereof.

What the Philadelphia Convention has accomplished, therefore, *has been to nationalize the principles and purposes of the Union party as declared at Baltimore in* 1864. If others have added to those principles, they have done so on their own responsibility. They cannot hold any Union man bound by their acts in so doing. The Union party represented in the Baltimore Convention was represented in Philadelphia, with the additional advantage of finding their principles triumphant, and accepted alike by the great mass of the patriotic Democrats in the North and the great body of the people in the Southern States. If they cannot, thus fortified by success and the general acquiescence of the American people, maintain their principles and secure their recognition in the practical administration of affairs, we shall have reached a new era in American politics.—*New York Times.*

## THE NEW ORLEANS RIOTS.

THE publication of the official correspondence, complete, enables us to resurvey the causes and characteristics of the New Orleans riots, and to estimate the accuracy of allegations of which they have been the pretext. To complete the case it is necessary to keep in remembrance the report of the Grand Jury, published some days since, and the sworn testimony upon which its recital of circumstances is founded.

There is nothing in General Sheridan's dispatches which is calculated to relieve the promoters of the Convention from the responsibility which the popular judgment has affixed to them. The military testimony shows beyond dispute that the plan for reassembling the delegates, with the avowed purpose of reconstructing the constitutional machinery of the State, was the primary cause of the excitement which culminated in riot. General Sheridan regarded the scheme as pregnant with danger to the public peace, and he more than once expressed his condemnation of the aims and political character of its authors. They were in his opinion revolutionists, whose movements needed continual watching, and upon whose arrest he had resolved, should any overt act justify his interference. We have, then, a trustworthy point to start from. The conventionists were dangerous agitators, and in their assembling, with certain understood objects in view, we see the real origin of the calamities that followed. Whether these results were foreseen by the conventionists or not, is a question which does not affect the nature of the operating cause. What they proposed, what they threatened, and what they did, produced the riots. And, in assigning the degrees of responsibility, they must bear their full share.

The wisdom of the course proposed by the local civil authorities is not so apparent; although, in balancing the evidence upon this point, we are required to consider the peculiar circumstances arising out of the conflict of local officials, and the culpably vacillating conduct of Governor Wells. Both Sheridan and Baird held what we of the North are apt to consider the common sense opinion on the question of difference. They evidently thought some overt act should be waited for proceeding against the convention In New York the meeting of a Wendell Phillipses would be dec harmless affair, and why not in Orleans? An answer must be in the difference that exists betwe circumstances of the two cities, which might be attempted with ity in New York, might be pu with mischief in New Orleans. the local officials were the proper They saw an attempt to bring those whom Sheridan represe "political agitators and revolu men," to do what the same disting soldier asserts was "liable to breaches of the public peace."

They considered the assembl gally convened for an unlawful revolutionary purpose. They moreover, that the Convention made an occasion for addres flammatory harangues to negro for advising the negroes to arm selves, and for fomenting ill-fe tween different classes of the ity. Hence a determination wa ed at to remove the causes of de arresting the delegates in due leg after the act of reassembling have been consummated. Up stage there was neither violen precipitancy on the part of t authorities. So much, at least, mitted by General Baird, who, patch written after the occurrence riot, says: "The Lieutenant-G and Mayor had freely consulte me, and I was so fully convince it was so strongly the intent of t authorities to preserve the pe order to prevent military inter that I did not regard an outbr thing to be apprehended." Sheridan does not so fully acq authorities of blame in regard aspect of the affair. It must be bered, however, that he was also the city at the time, while Baird was in frequent commun with the authorities, almost moment of the disturbance. language acquits the authorities misdirected wrong; and this, should be accepted as conclusive.

How the riot actually began point so easily ascertained, nor is of much importance compare the general question of respon which we consider already settled armed and excited and angr black and white, on all sides, difficult to understand how a incident led to strife and bloodsh that a portion of the negroes ca ols, and the remainder clubs a ses, is reported by Sheridan as by the witnesses examined be Gr. and Jury. The latter charg negroes the first blow, as well a with a private citizen as in resis authority of the police. Sheridan more dubiously. Thus, touchi process ion: "A shot was fi whom I am not able to state, but it to have been by a policeman colored man in the procession; to other shots and a rush after t cession." Again at the Mechanics titute: "A row occurred bet policeman and one of the colored and a shot was again fired by one parties." By whom matters lit ing that according to Sheridan sides had now become so excite their relative violence could not ily distinguished.

It is plain, however, that in t sequent scenes the police were g excesses that admit of no ju they shot down persons who might have quietly arrested, a have most cruelly to prisoners their power. Sheridan's can ches, written immediately pat rn from Texas, and without age of actual knowledge, is strong words upon the urder," he wrote on the "It was an absolute ce," he wrote on the sixth, when preparing ntial statement in re 's inquiries, the Gener res in the remark— ss manner in which t s broken up, I feel o ong repugnance." In spatch of the date is not differ in its ess ls received from sources.

And how sta ids President J affair? He has a murderer, wh ana officials to men. Does the ete form before ave the answ the publish rove the allega old the law fore the r ities of th y in suppo he did all n the han roving by the atter "I ance of What ict per as not t need d re know

EIGHT hundred thousand be distributed in prizes at the position. Among others prizes of ten thousand fra one capital prize of one hu and francs, to local establi are most successful by tion and management in prosperity and harmony and intellectual well-be atives. This inform ially com municated State.

ALL kinds of blan this office.

THE COLUMBIAN, BLOOMSBURG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1866.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NOT at all appropriate—The *Star of the North*.

WILLIAM L. MADDOCK & Co., dealers in fine groceries, No. 115 South Third Street (opposite the Girard Bank), Philadelphia.

S. O. WHEELER'S International Circus performs here on Friday next. We have never witnessed its performances, and so are unable to speak as to its merits.

JERSEY DRILL.—John Wolf, of this place, is agent for the Jersey Drill. Farmers in Locust, Bloom, and other townships have purchased of him and are testing its merits.

THE Bloomsburg Lumber Company have erected a planing-mill near the railroad in East Bloomsburg. Those in want of flooring boards or other dressed material can consult J. J. Robbins or Fred. Eyer.

THE Wyoming Canal Company are building a new aqueduct over Fishing Creek, near Rupert Station. The Superintendent, William G. Quick, long known on the North Branch, is the right man to forward so important an improvement.

OUR Supervisors have been up and down Market Street for the first time in the "memory of the oldest inhabitant." Do it up right, Messrs Billmeyer and Boon; you know what is wanted to make the largest village in Pennsylvania look like a borough.

THE Peach crop of this county is a failure. Here and there a tree in town has some on, but the cold wet weather in August spoiled the fruit. Jerseymen say that all their trees have the "yellows." Can our nurserymen tell what that is? Let us hear from them.

THE *Democrat and Star*, in its last issue, as an offset to a correction we made in the "heading" to its "leader" of the previous week, points out an error in the *body* of an article which was published in the COLUMBIAN, and thereby acknowledges the injustice of the local article that it published previously in conjunction with the *Republican*.

A CORRESPONDENT asks whether we did not make a mistake in our computation last week of the circulation of the COLUMBIAN. Not at all. True, they had three hundred and ninety-one week before last, but they were being *returned* and *refused* so rapidly that they had to send one of their "boys" to canvass. He got thirty-seven. That runs the list up again to within six of what it was the week before. We hope our explanation is satisfactory.

"A correspondent" must find the above anything but "satisfactory" when read in connection with the following. Where is your arithmetic, Doctor?

The Clark and Buckalew organ boasts that it got "thirty-seven new subscribers last week." Only thirty-seven! And a man out canvassing nearly a week at that! Well, that runs their list up to 000,285!

THE NEW BOUNTY LAW.—Some of the President's enemies in this town are telling the soldiers that the President refuses to carry into effect the provisions of the late bounty law. This is an inexcusable misstatement. As soon as the bill passed Congress it was signed by the President, and in accordance with one of its provisions, a board of officers was convened by him "to make rules and regulations" for the payment of the same, who have not yet published their report. The real difficulty in the case is that a *Radical Congress made no appropriation to pay these bounties*. They were careful to do that when they increased their own salaries over two thousand dollars, *and voted three hundred dollars bounty to the negroes*. Let the soldiers place the responsibility where it belongs; and remember, the Radicals voted one hundred dollars more to the negroes who did not serve their time than they did to the white soldiers who fought for three years.

## NEWS ITEMS.

THE cholera is reported to be increasing in England.

It is reported that General Fremont will be a candidate for United States Senator from Missouri.

THERE are two millions of acres of grapevines in the United States.

THE Canadian militia are drilling in anticipation of another Fenian invasion.

SANTA ANNA'S confiscated property in Mexico is worth seventeen million dollars.

THE Legislature met at Austin, Texas on the sixth instant, and was duly organized.

THE town of Mariposa, California, was destroyed by fire on the twentieth instant.

THE corn crop in Pennsylvania, taking the average of the entire State, never promised to be more abundant.

THE Mexican Liberals have declined the proffered service of General Santa Anna. The reason given is they have no confidence in him.

A large reward is to be given by a Jewish merchant of Creslau to the first Israelite who is promoted to the rank of officer for his courage.

OFFERS had been made to retain the French soldiers in the service of Maximilian by inducing them to re-enlist, which would secure the service of thirteen thousand foreigners for the Mexican empire.

THE incorrigible bachelor who "runs" the Charlottsville (Va.) *Chronicle*, advises the men to avoid arguments with the ladies. He says that in spinning *yarns* among *silks* and *satins*, a man is sure to be *worsted*; he is also sure to get *twisted*, and in danger of getting *doubled*; and when a man is *doubled and twisted*, he may be considered as *wound up!*

MAJOR COMMERFORD has arrived as special envoy from Ireland to Stephens. The Irish organization, it is said, are determined to fight it out, aid or no aid form America.

The Masons recently had a celebration in the City of Mexico. At the meeting a toast was offered amid great enthusiasm for the speedy re-establishment of the Republic and the complete success of brother Juarez.

A LITTLE GIRL, near Milton, Pennsylvania, was sent a few days since to carry lunch to the field hands. Remaining away longer than was necessary search was made for her, when she was found strangled to death by a blacksnake. The reptile had coiled itself several times around her neck, and had to be cut in two before it would release its hold.

SEVERAL burglars recently entered a room in the Gaines House, at Dubuque, Iowa, where four young ladies were sleeping, administered chloroform to them, and were on the point of robbing them, when one of them began to return to consciousness. One of the burglars drew a pistol and held it to her head, but by this time one of the other young ladies had awakened from her stupor and made an outcery. At this the villains fled, taking nothing valuable with them.

STOCK-RAISING is becoming an important feature in Texas. Some sections are said to be overrun with cattle, nearly wild, belonging to any one who has the facilities for catching and branding them. This laxity of ownership, however, is fast being superseded by the arrivals of large numbers of emigrants, who are settling in those sections. The favor with which the prepared South American beef has been received in Europe has suggested the practicability of similar enterprises in Texas.

### MARRIED.

In FOX Township, this county, on the fourteenth of July, 1866, by Luther A. Gorman, Esq., CHARLES F. MINER, of Jordon Township, Lycoming County, to EFFIE SWISHER, of the same place.

At the same place, by the same, on the twenty-third of August, WILLIAM STACKHOUSE, to SARAH A. KILE, both of Jordan Township, Lycoming County.

### DIED.

In Bloomsburg, on the twenty-fourth of August, JOHN MORGAN, aged 51 years, 1 month, and 26 days.

In Bloomsburg, on the twenty-third ultimo, GEORGE WASHINGTON SCOTT, son of Daniel and Rebeca Ann Ingold, aged 2 years, 1 month, and 7 days.

### Market Report.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat per bushel | $2 50 |
| Rye " | 1 20 |
| Corn " | 1 00 |
| Flour per barrel | 14 00 |
| Shoulders | 5 00 |
| Clear sides | 2 00 |
| Butter | 40 |
| Lard | 25 |
| Tallow | 14 |
| Potatoes | 1 00 |
| Dried Apples | 2 00 |
| Pork | 18 |
| Hams | 25 |
| Sides and Shoulders | 16 |
| Land per pound | 25 |
| Hay per ton | 20 00 |

**Notice.—All persons knowing themselves** indebted to either of the undersigned, on Book, Note, or Judgment, are requested to make payment without delay if they would save costs.

M'KELVEY, NEAL & OVE, and
WILLIAM M'KELVEY & CO.

**Estate of Abraham Mensch, deceased.**—Letters of Administration upon the estate of Abraham Mensch, late of Locust Township, in the County of Columbia, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are requested to make the same known without delay, and those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to

AMZI CRAIG or
CHARLES MESCH,
Roaring Creek P.O., Columbia County, Pa.

**Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders** of the Bloomsburg Literary Institute, that the second and third installment on their shares are required to be paid, on or before the fifth each day of September next.

WILLIAM SNYDER, Treasurer.

**Notice to Trespassers.—Notice is hereby** given to all persons, that from and after this date all persons found trespassing on the property of WILLIAM M'KELVEY and WILLIAM NEAL, in the possession of DAVID WINNER, situate in Bloom Township, bounded by the River Susquehanna on the south, lands of Vandelinder, Reese, and Bloomsburg Iron Company on the east, lands of Caleb Paxton, Jr., and others on the north, and lands of George Hughes and others on the west, will be dealt with according to law.

sept-3t DANIEL WINNER, Tenant.


**William H. Abbott,**
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.

**M. E. Jackson,**
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Pa.

**M. M. Traugh,**
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Near American Hotel.

**M. M. L'Velle,**
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Centralia, Columbia County, Pa.

**Wesley Wirt,**
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main Street, over S. H. Miller's Store.

**C. B. Brockway,**
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main Street, first door west of the Court House.

**Charles G. Barkley,**
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main Street, over S. H. Miller's Store.

**E. R. Little,**
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main Street, in white frame house, below the Exchange Hotel.

**Robert F. Clark,**
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office corner of Main and Market Streets, over First National Bank.

**John G. Freeze,**
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House.


**ESTRAY.**—CAME ON THE PREMISES of the subscriber, in Centre Township, on or about the 1st of May last, a SORREL HORSE, supposed about one hundred pounds. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or it will be disposed of according to law.

sept-3t PETER SHOOKERBERG.


ROYAL & ROYER,
Successors to
GILBERT, ROYAL & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Dealers in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, SPICES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, DYE STUFFS, &c.
Nos. 29 and 31 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.


**Grand Jurors—September Term, 1866.**

Borough Bloomfield—Hudson Owen.
Beaver—Daniel Sutpton.
Benton—Hiram P. Everett.
Briar—Benjamin F. Hartman.
Catawissa—Walter Lashell, Benjamin Miller.
Centre—Samuel Bower, Jackson Knorr.
Fishingcreek—Cyrus Wilie, John Dresslar, John Zarner.
Franklin—Washington Parr, George W. Fenstermacher.
Greenwood—William A. Kline, Jacob K. Berlin.
Hemlock—John Kistler.
Main—William Sarbaker, Daniel Fisher.
Mifflin—Samuel Andrews.
Montour—Philip Heimbach.
Pine—William Kutschauer.
Roaringcreek—Philip Cool.
Sugarloaf—Jacob H. Fritz.
Scott—Daniel Mellick.

**Traverse Jurors.**

Beaver—Peter Knecht, Samuel Johnson.
Benton—Samuel M'Henry.
Bloom—Peter Billmeyer, Henry Giger.
Briarcreek—Absolom Bombey, Emmer Dettlerich.
Catawissa—Benjamin Barns.
Centre—George R. Hess, Emmit Aikman, Philip Creasy, Joseph P. Conner.
Conyngham—Stephen Monaghan, William snyder, Samuel Lobby.
Fishingcreek—John P. Creasy.
Franklin—Daniel Zarr, William Rohrbach.
Greenwood—Edward Henry, Elisha Hayman, Samuel Bogart.
Hemlock—Reuben Bonsboy, Samuel Brugler.
Jackson—Frederick Wile.
Locust—John L. Brust, Lucas Fahringer, Mark Williams.
Madison—Henry C. Mills, John Zeisloft.
Mifflin—Albert C. Millard, Horace Schweppenhiser, Jonas Hartzel, Isaac Snyder.
Mount Pleasant—Eri Reier.
Scott—William White.
Sugarloaf—Joshua Fritz.

**List of Causes for Trial.**

1. Stephen Baldy *vs.* the Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad Company.
2. William L. Lance *vs.* Thomas Crevelling.
3. Jacob Harris *vs.* Peter Jacoby.
4. Andrew J. Snyder *vs.* John Sheetler.
5. Jacob Shuman *vs.* Christian Wolf.
6. Jacob Shuman *vs.* Jacob Hartzel.
7. A. S. Small *vs.* Benjamin Winterstreen.
8. Samuel Henry *vs.* Jacob Hosler, William Klinetob, and Gideon Hosler, late doing business in the name of Hosler & Co.
9. Jacob Shuman *vs.* the Catawissa Railroad Company.
10. George Herring *vs.* Peter Miller.
11. Edward Hellner *vs.* the Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company, *et. al.*
12. J. P. Hackenberg, for the use of M. Chamberlin, *vs.* Silas D. Edgar.
13. John Bitterliter *vs.* John Jameson.
14. Jacob Romley *vs.* Catawissa Railroad Company.
15. William A. Case, *et. al.*, *vs.* the Township of Centre.
16. William Lamon *vs.* Peter Hayman.
17. William Lamon *vs.* John Vanpelt.
18. Henry F. Naus *vs.* Borough of Berwick.
19. Abraham R. Swisher *vs.* Samuel Rimby.
20. J. F. Anspach, *et. al.*, *vs.* William P. Ryon.
21. Eli Jones *vs.* Miles C. Abbott, *et. al.*
22. John Jameson *vs.* Joseph R. Jameson.
23. Greenwood Township *vs.* Sonning Bogart.
24. Sylvester J. Faux *vs.* Isaac White.
25. Sylvester J. Faux *vs.* Isaac White.
26. Christian Knapp *vs.* The School District of Bloom.
27. Hossler and Wife *vs.* Schlassler and Wife.
28. Wright Hughes *vs.* Peter Miller.
29. David Harris *vs.* Mount Pleasant Township.
30. Sylvester J. Faux *vs.* Isaac White.
31. John O. Philine, *et. al.*, *vs.* Pervin Masters.
32. Jonathan Knittle *vs.* Wright Hughes.
33. Mary E. Green *vs.* Isaac White.
34. Michael Casey *vs.* Franklin Taylor, *et. al.*
35. James Beaty *vs.* Robert Gorrell.
36. John Laverne *vs.* Barney M'Hearty.
37. Peter Katshner, *et. al.*, *vs.* Daniel Kraus's administrators.
38. Solomon Neyhard *vs.* the township of Centre

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**—BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Columbia, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on MONDAY, THE 24 DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the following real estate, to wit:

All that certain piece or tract of land situate in Sugarloaf Township, Columbia County, containing one hundred acres more or less, about sixty acres of which is cleared land, bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the north and east by lands of Cabriel Hess, on the south by lands of Samuel Hess, and on the west by lands of Benjamin Peterman, whereon are erected a one-story plank dwelling-house, a log stable, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of WILLIAM J. HESS.

aug18-3t SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**—BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Columbia, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on MONDAY, THE 24 DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the following real estate, to wit:

All that certain piece or tract of land situate in Briarcreek Township, Columbia County, containing one hundred acres more or less, about sixty acres of which is cleared land, bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the north and east by lands of Nathan Hosler, on the south by lands of Samuel Hosler, and on the west by lands of Benjamin Peterman, whereon are erected a one-story plank dwelling-house, a log stable, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of WILLIAM J. HESS.

aug18-3t SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.

**TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.**—Please take notice that I, Ira Rood armel, of Centreville, Columbia County, having bought the following list of property from Peter Hower, do declare that it is my intention to lend the same to the said Hower, to wit: four beds; one dozen chairs; one lot of dishes; one cupboard; one bureau; twenty yards of carpet; one cooking stove; one parlor stove; one two-horse wagon; one two-horse carriage; one double set of harness; one single set of harness; two tables; two pins.

IRA ROADARMEL.


JOHN STROUP & CO.,
Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,
No. 21 North Wharves, and 125 North Water St.,
Philadelphia.

MILLER'S STORE.
FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises
LADIES' DRESS GOODS
of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware,
Cedarware
Hardware,
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,
AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.
In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.
S. H. MILLER,
Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

CHARLES H. MARPLE,
Importer and Dealer in
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, LIQUORS,
WINE BITTERS, &c.,
No. 122 North Third Street,
above Arch, west side,
Philadelphia.

HENRY GIGER
has opened a first-class
BOOT, SHOE, HAT AND CAP STORE,
at his old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg. His stock is complete in the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He now announces to the public with the following goods and prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| Men's calf boots, fine | $5 00 to 9 00 |
| " Kip, double sole | 3 75 to 5 75 |
| Boys' child's boot | 1 75 to 4 25 |
| Men's glove Kid, Congress, &c | 2 50 to 3 75 |
| " " Balmoral shoes | 1 90 to 3 00 |
| Men's, women's, boys', and misses' glove Kid lasting gaiters | 1 75 to 3 75 |
| Women's glove Kid, very fine | 2 25 to 3 75 |
| " fine goat morocco balmorals | 2 50 to 4 00 |
| " men's morocco and calf shoes | 1 75 to 2 50 |
| " common shoes | 1 50 to 2 75 |
| Misses' and child's shoes | 0 75 to 1 90 |
| Men's, women's, misses', boys', and child's slippers | 0 25 to 1 00 |

He also keeps a great variety of
HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS
of every kind, at the lowest prices, both for cash and country produce.
Remember the attraction is in our goods. Don't be startled at the cry of high prices, but call and see for yourselves. Respectfully,
HENRY GIGER.

DR. GANSEVOORT, PRACTICAL and Consulting Physician, for the cure of all diseases. Author of Lectures on the Treatment and cure of Chronic Diseases.
May be consulted as follows, free of charge, 1866:
BLOOMSBURG, Pa., Exchange Hotel, Monday and Tuesday, September 17 and 18.
BERWICK, Pa., Rising Sun Hotel, Wednesday, September 19.
WILKESBARRE, Pa., Exchange Hotel, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, September 20, 21, and 22.
PITTSTON, Pa., Eagle Hotel, Sunday, and Monday, September 23 and 24.
Will visit each place once in three months regularly.
Invalids afflicted with chronic disease of every name and nature, will be ascertained by consulting me that they will be fairly and honorably dealt with. They will not be persuaded to place themselves under my treatment unless there is a reasonable hope of cure.
DR. GANSEVOORT can be consulted at his appointed places; for he is a Practical and Scientific Physician, and treats all kinds of chronic diseases, which have been called incurable by many of the so-called established physicians of the country. Such as Diseases of the Spine, Asthma, Consumption, Salt Rheum, Nervous Debility, Epilepsy, St. Vitus Dance, Catarrh, Melancholy, Liver Complaint, Rickets, Diseases of the Urine, Headache, All diseases of Women and Children. Also cures of Seminal Emissions, which is sending thousands poor unfortunate victims to the grave yearly.
The Doctor does not propose to heal all the diseases that afflict mankind. Some diseases are curable, others are incurable, while at certain stages all diseases are curable, if treatment is commenced at the proper time. Therefore, do not wait for to-morrow. The present is for us to improve, to-morrow we may never see. So beware of delays, they are always dangerous to your interests.
Invalids who reside at too great a distance to visit the Doctor at his places of appointment, can communicate with him by letter, and have medicines sent to them by Express, to any part of the United States and Canadas, without delay.
All letters of inquiry must contain a three cent stamp to prepay reply. Principal Office and Laboratory, 64 Bleecker St., Utica, New York. Address me at my present residence, Butler, New York.
J. M. GANSEVOORT, M.D.
aug25-4t.

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The first and second numbers of THE GALAXY, for May first and fifteenth, 1866, contain contributions from Josiah Quincy, Frances Power Cobbe, Rose Terry, George Alfred Townsend, Edmund C. Stedman, the Author of "Emily Chester," Professor Pierre Bird, Dr. W. H. Drayer, Stillman S. Conant, General Custer, and others.
"The Chevalier," by Anthony Trollope, and "Anne," by Mrs. Edwards, have been commenced in the first number of THE GALAXY, and will continue to be published serially simultaneously with their appearance in England. The back numbers of the Magazine containing these stories may always be obtained from a new selection or from the publishers.
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THE FLORENCE
makes
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with as much ease as ordinary Machines make one, and with as little machinery.
The result of repeated tests has been all we could desire, and from its first introduction the Florence has gained hosts of friends, and been regarded as a
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proving that the public fully appreciate the many advantages combined in the Florence Machine, over all others, the Florence must be seen to be fully appreciated.
We claim for the
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☞ No other Machine will do so great a range of work as the Florence.
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OMNIBUS LINE.
The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally that he is running an
OMNIBUS LINE
between this place and the different railroad depots daily (Sundays excepted), to connect with the several trains going South and West on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, and with those going North and South on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.
His Omnibusses are in good condition, commodious and comfortable, and charges reasonable.
Persons wishing to meet or see their friends depart, can be accomodated upon reasonable charge by leaving timely notice at any of the hotels.
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THE AMERICAN HAY KNIFE AND FORK.—We the undersigned citizens of Columbia County witnessed the trial of hay forks on the farm of Mr. Pursel, in Hemlock Township, on Monday, May 7, 1866, between the American Hay Knife and Fork manufactured by SLIFER, WALLS, SHRINER & Co., of Lewisburg, Pa., and the Randel's Patent Hay Hook. The American Fork lifted more hay in one straight than the Randel in three. We are satisfied it will take as much hay into the mow as two good horses can draw. We also saw it cutting hay, and think it cannot be beat as a hay knife, and cheerfully recommend it as the best hay fork and knife we have ever seen.

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Manufacturers of
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give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

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Fresh arrival of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
DAVID LOWENBERG
invites attention to his stock of
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at his store on
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where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome
DRESS GOODS,
consisting of
BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OILCLOTH
COATS AND PANTS,
of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,
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SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES,
He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of
CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,
which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.
GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of
CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
DAVID LOWENBURG.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,
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M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER,
the successors of
WILLIAM SLOAN & SON,
continue the business of making
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
and every style of
FANCY WAGONS,
which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best, and employing the most experienced workmen, they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable price asked for the same, is sure to insure a sale.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—The undersigned has just arrived from the City with a large assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Dye Stuffs, Ready-Made Clothing, Perfumery, Toy and Fancy Articles, Druggist's Glassware, Brushes, Trusses and Supporters, and a general assortment of everything that belongs to a well-appointed Drug Store. Also Patent Medicines of all kinds, such as Jayne's, Ayers, Wishart's, Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Troches, Swain's Panacea, Baker's Cod Liver Oil, Hoofland's Bitters constantly on hand.
Also
MOROCCO LEATHER, KID, FRENCH MOROCCO, FRENCH CALFSKINS, PINK
TRIMMINGS, BINDINGS,
by the dozen or half-dozen. Also
SHOE-FINDINGS, FISHING-TACKLE, &c.
Having had a large experience in the drug business, I would respectfully invite those wishing anything in that line to call and see my stock before purchasing

## WHAT I'VE SEEN IN MY DREAMS.

BY H. E. TRACY.

I have seen, in my dreams, a woman
Whose form displayed every grace,
While intelligence, feeling, and passion
Illumined her beautiful face.
But though conscious she was of possessing
All the charms that are found in humanity,
In this lady I saw in my dreams
There was nothing of pride or of vanity.

I have also seen in my dreams
A man, as bold as a lion,
Of the proudest stock in the land
A noble and flourishing scion;
And yet in a manner so gentle,
To the lowly as well as the high,
You would love him the moment you saw him,
And met the full glance of his eye.

I have also seen a statesman
Step forth at his country's behest,
Who was able to pilot a nation
In the way that is wisest and best.
But yet, though he led on the people,
Who willingly followed his call,
He sacrificed nothing to party,
For to him his country was all.

I have even seen in my dreams
An honest political man—
But why speak of these pleasant delusions—
To find such things real, who can?
They might be in some other planet,
But here, when we're wakened, it seems
That such very desirable people
Are only met with in our *Dreams*.

## AGRICULTURAL.

**Dry Earth as a Deodorizer.**

It is very seldom that one finds a privy in the country which is a nuisance. Those who are careful and neat about most matters, generally utterly neglect this necessary appendage to their premises. It is well known that the poudrette which is made and sold in such large quantities is only night soil, deodorized by mixing it with the dredgings of a canal and drying it. It is commonly supposed that some particular kind of earth is necessary, and in the absence of that, none at all is used. Any kind of earth, well dried, and all the better if sifted, will answer to mix with the night soil. The Rev. H. Moule, of England, states that he finds that the earth after being used once and then thoroughly dried, is equally as efficacious as at first, and that he was using the same earth for the fifth time, the resulting compound being so perfectly odorless that a person unacquainted with its composition would not suspect what it was. Aside from considerations of comfort and health, this plan is worth adopting for the value of the resulting manure. He says: "A farmer and several laborers to whom I mentioned the following simple plan at once entered into it: The present vault is to be discontinued, and in the place of it there is to be under the seat a small enclosure of brick or stone, six or nine inches deep. To preserve the full value of the manure for the garden, the enclosure should be paved, or have a flat stone for its bottom. It would, of course, be closed with a door. On one side would be a small rough shed, capable of covering and keeping dry a cart-load of earth for the purpose of mixing, and on the other side a similar shed, into which the soil so mixed would day by day be thrown, for the purpose of drying. When dry, this would be used again, and the uses of the two sheds be reversed. By thus repeatedly using it, and shifting it backward and forward from one shed to the other, one load of earth will be found sufficient for five persons, certainly for six months, and, I believe, for twelve. This is the simplest, but by no means the least offensive mode of applying this remarkable agent."

**Poultry.**

The value of poultry and eggs raised in France annually is twenty million dollars, and in England only four millions. In this respect we are doubtless far behind our French cousins. The English climate is against them, but ours is doubtless as favorable as that of France or any other country. Many good farmers seem to suppose that poultry and a garden are inconsistent, and yet a little expense in fortifying the garden fence with pickets, or a few laths, will remedy them at once. In cities hens may be kept confined, but this is not the profitable method. Give them a wide range for grass and insects, and you will find no investment pay half so well, and for this very reason, if for no other, that by their means so much valueless matter, combined with a little grain, is converted into the choicest human food. They need warm quarters and low roosts, and a place for roosting devoted to themselves where they will be undisturbed. In raising chickens we should notice that it is wet that destroys more than all other causes, especially is this the case with turkeys. The best plan we have found is to confine the mother bird inside a house or shed with a lattice which allows the chicks to go out. But this they are not allowed to do until the dew is thoroughly dried off in the morning; not at all when it rains until they arrive at the age when they become sufficiently strong.

Young turkeys should be fed on the curd of lobbered milk cooked rather hard, and young chickens, scalded Indian meal. In all this there is a great deal of trouble, and a great deal of profit. It should be remembered that after all a great item of the profit of farming is summed up in the item, "support of family," and that all these little matters of which poultry and eggs form so important a part go a great way toward the end.—*Utica Herald.*

**How to Groom Horses.**

In grooming a horse men sometimes use a heavy curry-comb and a heavier hand, not because they are necessary to the cleaning process, but simply to see how the animal will "cut up." This is all wrong, and it is a pity that a groom thus abusing his power could not be made to change places with the horse as often as the wrong is perpetrated. Many horses, and good ones too, are thin skinned and peculiarly sensitive to the curry-comb. Such might well be spared the affliction, since a wisp of hay and a card with fine teeth will be found ample for the purpose of cleaning and friction. A heavy and rough instrument, used with an unsparing hand, makes the horse suspicious, sours his temper, and sometimes induces disagreeable retaliation. A horse well and properly groomed twice a day will appear better, feel better, work more vigorously, and be less likely to become ill, than if neglected or left to such grooming only as a fence corner or a friendly rack may supply.—*Rural New Yorker.*

**About Good and Poor Milk.**

Mr. N. T. True, of the *Maine Farmer*, writes that milk differs more widely in quality than almost any other article. It differs in different breeds, and in cows of the same breed, at different seasons of the year. Let a cow be fed on meadow hay alone, and that late cut, and her milk will look blue and thin, and void of cream. Buyers of such milk have reason to complain of poor milk. On the other hand, the same cow fed with sweet clover hay, or fed with meal, will give you milk entirely different in quality. Milk kept in a foul cellar will be essentially affected by the odors arising from the decomposition of vegetable matter.

## FOR YOUTHFUL READERS.

**King Grizzle-Beard.**

A great king of a land far away in the East had a daughter who was very beautiful, but so proud, and haughty, and conceited that none of the princes who came to ask her in marriage were good enough for her, and she only made sport of them.

Once upon a time the king held a great feast, and asked thither all her suitors; and they all sat in a row ranged according to their rank—kings, and princes, and dukes, and earls, and counts, and barons, and knights.

Then the princess came in, and as she passed by them she had something spiteful to say to every one.

The first was too fat: "He's as round as a tub," said she.

The next was too tall: "What a maypole!" said she.

The next was too short: "What a dumpling!" said she.

The fourth was too pale, and she called him "Wallface."

The fifth was too red, so she called him "Coxcomb."

The sixth was not straight enough; so she said he was like a green stick, that had been laid to dry over a baker's oven.

And thus she had some joke to crack upon every one; but she laughed more than all at a good king who was there.

"Look at him," said she; "his beard is like an old mop; he shall be called Grizzle-beard."

So the king got the nickname of Grizzle-beard.

But the old king was very angry when he saw how his daughter behaved, and how she ill-treated all his guests; and he vowed that, willing or unwilling, she should marry the first man, be he prince or beggar, who came to the door.

Two days after there came by a travelling fiddler, who began to play under the window and beg alms; and when the king heard him he said:

"Let him come in."

So they brought in a dirty-looking fellow, and when he had sung before the king and the princess, he begged a boon.

Then the king said:

"You have sung so well that I will give you my daughter for your wife."

The princess begged and prayed; but the king said:

"I have sworn to give you to the first comer, and I will keep my word."

So words and tears were of no avail; the parson was sent for, and she was married to the fiddler.

When this was over the king said:

"Now get ready to go—you must not stay here—you must travel on with your husband."

Then the fiddler went his way, and took her with him, and they soon came to a great wood.

"Pray," said she, "whose is this wood?"

"It belongs to King Grizzle-beard," answered he; "hadst thou taken him, all had been thine."

"Ah! unlucky wretch that I am!" sighed she; "would that I had married King Grizzle-beard!"

Next they came to some fine meadows.

"Whose are these beautiful green meadows?" said she.

"They belong to King Grizzle-beard; hadst thou taken him, they had all been thine."

"Ah! unlucky wretch that I am!" said she; "would that I had married King Grizzle-beard!"

Then they came to a great city.

"Whose is this noble city?" said she.

"It belongs to King Grizzle-beard; hadst thou taken him, it had all been thine."

"Ah! wretch that I am!" sighed she; "why did I not marry King Grizzle-beard?"

"That is no business of mine," said the fiddler; "why should you wish for another husband? am not I good enough for you?"

At last they came to a small cottage.

"What a paltry place!" said she; "to whom does that little dirty hole belong?"

Then the fiddler said:

"That is your and my house, where we are to live."

"Where are your servants?" cried she.

"What do we want with servants?" said he; "you must do for yourself whatever is to be done. Now make the fire, and put on water, and cook my supper, for I am very tired."

But the princess knew nothing of making fires and cooking, and the fiddler was forced to help her.

When they had eaten a very scanty meal they went to bed; but the fiddler called her up very early in the morning to clean the house.

Thus they lived for two days, and when they had eaten up all there was in the cottage, the man said:

"Wife, we can't go on thus, spending money and earning nothing. You must learn to weave baskets."

Then he went out and cut willows, and brought them home, and she began to weave, but it made her fingers very sore.

"I see this work won't do," said he: "try and spin; perhaps you will do that better.

So she sat down and tried to spin; but the threads cut her fingers till the blood ran.

"See now," said the fiddler, "you are good for nothing; you can do no work; what a bargain I have got! However, I'll try and set up a trade in pots and pans, and you shall stand in the market and sell them."

"Alas!" sighed she, "if any of my father's court should pass by and see me standing in the market, how they will laugh at me."

But her husband did not care for that, and said she must work, if she did not wish to die of hunger.

At first the trade went well; for many people, seeing such a beautiful woman, went to buy her wares, and paid their money without thinking of taking away the goods. They lived on this as long as it lasted, and then her husband bought a fresh lot of ware, and she sat herself down with it in a corner of the market; but a drunken soldier soon came by, and rode his horse against her stall, and broke all her goods into a thousand pieces. Then she began to cry, and knew not what to do.

"Ah! what will become of me?" said she; "what will my husband say?"

So she ran home and told him all.

"Who would have thought you would have been so silly," said he, "as to put an earthenware stall in the corner of the market where everybody passes? But let us have no more crying; I see you are not fit for this sort of work, so I have been to the king's palace, and asked if they did not want a kitchen-maid; and they say they will take you, and there you will have plenty to eat."

Thus the princess became a kitchen-maid, and helped the cook do all the dirtiest work, but she was allowed to carry home some of the meat that was left, and on this they lived.

She had not been there long before she heard that the king's eldest son was passing by, going to be married, and she went to one of the windows and looked out.

Everything was ready, and all the pomp and brightness of the court was there. Then she bitterly grieved for the pride and folly which had brought her so low. And the servants gave her some of the rich meats, which she put into her basket to take home.

All on a sudden, as she was going out, in came the king's son in golden clothes, and when he saw a beautiful woman at the door he took her by the hand, and said she should be his partner in the dance; but she trembled for fear, for she saw that it was King Grizzle-beard who was making sport of her. However he kept fast hold, and led her in; and the cover of the basket came off, so that the meats in it fell all about. Then everybody laughed and jeered at her, and she was so abashed that she wished herself a thousand feet deep in the earth. She sprang to the door to run away; but on the steps King Grizzle-beard overtook her, and brought her back and said:

"Fear me not! I am the fiddler who has lived with you in the hut. I brought you there because I really loved you. I am also the soldier that overset your stall. I have done all this only to cure you of your silly pride, and to show you the folly of your ill-treatment of me. Now all is over; you have learnt wisdom, and it is time to hold our marriage feast."

Then the chamberlains came and brought her the most beautiful robes; and her father and his whole court were there already, and welcomed her home on her marriage.

Joy was in every face and every heart. The feast was grand; they danced and sang; all were merry; and I only wish that you and I had been of the party.

## WIT AND WISDOM.

A "cabellam" is the phrase for a cable dispatch.

It is not varnish upon a carriage that gives it motion or strength.

If the doctor orders bark, has not the patient a right to growl.

"File right!" said an officer to his company. "Bedad," said an Irishman, who stood near by, sharpening his saw, "it's me own property, an' I'll be doin' as I plaze wid it."

A pert little girl boasted to one of her young friends that her "father kept a carriage." "Ah, but," was the triumphant reply, "my father drives an omnibus."

Why is it complimentary to call a man a "son of a gun?" Because it is well known that no gun is good for anything unless it descends in a straight line from a good stock.

A German paper states that a young man recently married a widow twice his age: and he ascertained subsequently that his wife had once been his wet nurse.

The most remarkable instance of indecision we ever heard of was that of the man who sat up all night because he could not decide which to take off first, his coat or his boots.

"This looking forward to enjoyment," says an able writer, "don't pay." "From what I know of it, I would as soon chase butterflies for a living or bottle up moonshine for cloudy nights."

A Western editor recently published this remarkable statement: "The poem which we publish in this week's *Herald* was written by an esteemed friend, who has lain many years in the grave for his own amusement."

"A little more animation, my dear," whispered Lady B—— to the gentle Susan, who was walking through a quadrille. "Do leave me to manage my own business, mamma," replied the provident nymph. "I shall not dance my ringlets out of curl for a married man." "Of course not, my love, but I was not aware who your partner was."


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CATAWISSA RAILROAD.
From and after October 2, 1865, the trains will pass Rupert as follows:
Going North.—Elmira Mail at 4 P.M.; Erie Express at 2:48 A.M.
Going South.—Philadelphia Mail at 11 A.M.; New York Express at 4 P.M.
GEORGE WEBB, Supt.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD.
On and after March 11, 1866, Passenger Trains will run as follows:
Southward.—Leave Scranton at 9:40 P.M. and 5:50 A.M.; Kingston at 6 P.M. and 6:55 A.M.; Bloomsburg at 8:20 P.M. and 9:20 A.M. Arrive at Northumberland at 9:50 P.M. and 10:35 A.M.
Northward.—Leave Northumberland at 7 A.M. and 5 P.M.; Bloomsburg at 8:35 A.M. and 6:55 P.M.; Scranton at 11:05 A.M. and 9 P.M. Arrive at Scranton at 12:40 A.M. and 10:15 P.M.
H. A. FONDA, Supt.
Kingston, March 15, 1866.

GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE
to the
NORTH AND WEST.
FOUR DAILY TRANINS.
ON AND AFTER MARCH 12, 1866, trains will leave as follows:

| | Leave Wash'n. | Leave Balto. |
|---|---|---|
| Express Mail | 6:20 A.M. | 9:00 A.M. |
| Fast-Line | 7:30 A.M. | 12:10 P.M. |
| Pittsburg and Erie Ex | 4:30 P.M. | 7:20 P.M. |
| Pittsburg and Elmira Ex | 7:40 P.M. | 9:45 P.M. |

TWO TRAINS ON SUNDAY,
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Leave Washington at 2:45 and 7:40 P.M.
SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.
LOW FARE AND QUICK TIME.
Cars run through from Baltimore to Pittsburg, Erie, or Elmira without change.
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Time of Passenger Trains at Northumberland:
Leave Eastward.—Erie Mail Train, 11:25 P.M.; Erie Express Train, 3:25 A.M.; Elmira Mail Train, 10:25 A.M.
Leave Westward.—Erie Mail Train, 5 A.M.; Erie Express Train, 7:14 P.M.; Elmira Mail Train, 3:35 P.M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
New York Connection.—Leave New York at 9 A.M., arrive at Erie at 9:15 A.M.; Leave Erie at 1:55 P.M., arrive at New York at 2:40 P.M.
Elegant sleeping cars on all night trains.
For information respecting passenger business apply at the corner of Thirteenth and Market Streets, Philadelphia; and for freight business of the Company's agents.
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H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
H. W. GWINNER,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
A. L. TYLER,
General Superintendent, Williamsport.
March 22, 1866.

READING RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
April 23, 1866.
Great Trunk Line from the North and Northwest for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton &c., &c.
Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: At 3, 7:40, and 9:55 A.M., and 2 and 9:20 P.M., connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 6:40 and 10 A.M., and 3:40 and 12:55 P.M. Sleeping Cars accompany the 3 A.M. and 9:20 P.M. trains, without change.
Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown, and Philadelphia at 7:40 A.M., and 2 and 9:20 P.M., stopping at Lebanon and principal Way Stations, the 9:20 P.M. train making no close connections for Pottsville or Philadelphia. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven, and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 7:40 P.M.
Returning, leave New York at 9 A.M., 12 M., and 8:30 P.M.; Philadelphia at 8 A.M. and 3:30 P.M.; Pottsville at 8:30 A.M. and 2:45 P.M.; Ashland at 9 and 11:15 A.M., and 4:50 P.M.; Tamaqua at 9:45 A.M. and 1 and 8:55 P.M.
Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, at 7 A.M.
Reading Accomodation Train leaves Reading at 6 A.M., returning from Philadelphia at 5 P.M.
Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6:30 and 6:35 P.M. for Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, &c., &c.
On Sundays leave New York at 8:30 P.M.; Philadelphia at 8 A.M. and 3:15 P.M., the 8 A.M. train running only to Reading; Pottsville at 8 A.M.; Tamaqua at 7:30 A.M.; Harrisburg at 8:05 A.M.; and Reading at 12:30 A.M. for Harrisburg, and 10:05 A.M. for New York, and 4:25 P.M. for Philadelphia.
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G. A. NICOLLS, Gen. Supt.
Reading, Pa., April 23, 1866.

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In reply to several applications, arrangements have been made for a special Watering-Place subscription to the LEADER, which is pre-eminently a Watering-Place Paper. The paper will be mailed to subscribers for three months for one dollar, and the addresses of city subscribers will be changed upon application at this office, so that those who visit the Summer resorts may not be deprived of this weekly photograph of politics, literary, artistic, dramatic, and social life in the metropolis. All contributions, books, business letters, communications, etc., must be address to the EDITOR OF THE LEADER,
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NEW YORK TIMES.
The DAILY TIMES, containing the latest Foreign and Domestic News, is published daily at ten dollars per annum; with Sunday edition, twelve dollars.
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